CLASSIFICATION SECRET [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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CD NO.
CASE 9784

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT Military Maps

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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[redacted] 25X1

1. Czech military maps are printed in the Military Geographical Institute in Prague-Dejvice. They are also stored there. [redacted] In 1949, a part of this Institute was moved to Banska Bystrica [4844N-1909E], Slovakia. [redacted] 25X1 The Czechs are preparing a new issue of maps in the 1:50,000 scale. The Army uses maps of older issue of the following scales: 1:[illegible], 1:25,000, 1:75,000, 1:200,000. For the time being only a few areas are covered by the new issue of maps. The Military Academy in Lipnik nad Becvou [4932N-1736E], 25X1 for instance, received only a map of the military training area Libava. All the military maps issued until the end of 1951 were printed in the current Czech format and were provided with the original Czechoslovak numbering and symbols; they were printed solely in the Czech language. Preparations were under way for the printing of new maps according to the Soviet pattern. Sometime in August 1951, the chief of the topographic section at the Infantry School at Lipnik nad Becvou received samples of Soviet maps and topographic symbols from the General Staff. He was instructed to express his opinion as to what extent the Soviet print was better and more advantageous than the current Czech maps. Since the chief of the topographic section was a Communist, his opinion corresponded to his political beliefs and he suggested that new military maps be printed according to the Soviet pattern. [redacted] 25X1

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2. [redacted] the extent of map training for troop units and NCOs. Students in officers' schools are given training in the following:

(a) General information on basic conical and cylindrical topographic projections;

(b) Knowledge of topographic symbols;

(c) Ability to read terrain features;

(d) Methods of transposing map situations onto the terrain, and vice versa;

(e) Constructing terrain profiles for ascertaining observation possibilities and firing clearance;

(f) Construction of slope scale for ascertaining the percentage of terrain ascendancy;

(g) Methods of transposing aerial photographs into maps, and vice versa;

(h) Methods of locating targets on maps by use of coordinates;

(i) Drawing sketches;

(j) Drawing panoramic sketches.

3. [redacted]

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